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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.81.

November 1, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 78
Humidity " 96 " 80

November 1, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 63 2 p.m. 71
Humidity " 71 " 57

7791 日七十月九

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1917.

四拜禮 號一月一十英港香

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE INVASION OF ITALY.

Political Parties Join Hands.

London, October 31.
A message from Rome states that the Austro-German onslaught has failed to dislodge the Italians. On the contrary, it has cemented internal unity. The Socialist leaders have offered the Government support. The Clericals, who were irritated at Baron Sonnino's criticism of the Papal Note, have resolved not to protest further. The Archbishop of Milan, in a patriotic address, urged fortitude and discipline. A manifesto by Lombard workmen recalls the German crimes in Belgium, Serbia and Rumania and urges the people to defend their homes.

Bravery of Italian Troops.

London, October 31.
An Italian official message states:—Engagements occurred yesterday on the hills of San Daniele Delfrioli, along the Ledra Canal, at Pesian, Schiavonico and at Pozzuolo Delfrioli. The bravery of our covering units permitted other troops to continue a movement towards the new line.

Early Enemy Pause Anticipated.

London, October 31.
The Tagliamento, to which the Italians are slowly retiring, is eighteen miles to the west of Udine and is at present a broad swollen torrent. The rapidity of the enemy advance having failed to cut off the Italian centre and right, an early pause in the onslaught is now anticipated, owing to the difficulties of communications, giving the Italians time to reorganise and carry out their long-prepared defensive plan and avert the danger of outflanking which has obviously been the enemy object in the march against the upper reaches of the Tagliamento. This, like all rivers in Venezia, is exposed to attack from the mountains. This menace is absent in the case of the Adige, which some critics regard as the true military frontier of Italy. But the superiority of Italy's forces, with Franco-British help, is expected, to defeat the enemy assault long before the last resort of a retirement to the Adige is necessary.

British Guns Saved.

London, October 11.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson confirmed the fact that the British guns on the Italian front have been successfully withdrawn.

Italian Faith Unshaken.

London, October 31.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that Signor Orlando has telegraphed General Cadorna assuring him that the faith of the Italian people in the Army and its leader is unshaken. The enemy and the world shall know that the Italians in their hour of trial settled their differences and were inexorably resolved to free the country of invaders.

A German Report.

London, October 31.
A German wireless official message states:—Our movements in the Carnic Alps continue in accordance with plan.

British Gunners Suffer Hardships.

London, October 31.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the Associated Press correspondent at the Italian front, telegraphing last night, says that all the British batteries were saved, but the men suffered much from the cold, torrential rain and hunger during the retreat.

America's Faith.

London, October 30.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that America's faith in Italy is evidenced by the Treasury loaning two hundred and thirty million dollars with which to pay for coal and other supplies purchased in America.

Not Due to Overwhelming Odds.

London, October 31.
Reuter's correspondent at New York states that the Associated Press correspondent at Italian Headquarters sends the first connected narrative of the retreat, which bears out General Cadorna's first despatch that the disaster was not due to overwhelming odds, but to the defection of one of the armies guarding a sector where comparatively no fighting had occurred, and where an attack was so unexpected that the Italians had little more than an outpost. After the enemy had crossed the Saurio near Tolmino, he faced a range of low mountains with the Italians masters of the passes leading to the eastern regions of Venezia. Simultaneously the Austro-Germans feinted along the whole southern front in order to prevent the Italians moving reinforcements to the extreme north. The bombardment of Gorizia and all along the Carso to Monfalcone was terrific, but was not followed by infantry advances, which were clearly awaiting the developments of General von Mackensen's turning movement on the north. The correspondent testifies to the fortitude of the main body of Italians, and General Cadorna's genius in conducting the retreat in a most skilful manner.

Italy's Assurances to Britain.

London, October 31.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that Signor Orlando, the new Premier, has sent a telegram to Mr. Lloyd George in which he says:—"The heart of the Italian people beats firm in this hour of their greatest trial. They re-affirm to Britain their solidarity in the common struggle. After fifty years, a most arrogant enemy has again put foot on a strip of Italian soil and with enormous effort is directing a most formidable struggle against us, but our spirit does not waver. If the enemy reckons on weakening our internal resistance, he is achieving the contrary result, for necessity will unite and strengthen our nation." The message concludes by expressing confidence in the bravery of the Army.

ANOTHER AIR RAID FIASCO.

London, October 31.
It is officially announced that an aeroplane crossed the Kentish Coast this morning, but did not penetrate inland. It dropped bombs in fields and made off upon being engaged by anti-aircraft guns, the remainder of the bombs falling into the sea.

NEW BRITISH CHIEF-OF-STAFF.

London, October 31.
Major General Bole, has been appointed Chief of Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's Staff.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLORSHIP.

Prussians Object to Bavarian Premier.

London, October 31.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the prospect of the Chancellorship, being given to the aged Bavarian, Count Hertling, has been unfavourably received by the German Press. It is regarded as an effort of the Kaiser to win over the powerful Centre Party in the coming struggle with the Reichstag over the famous peace resolution, the adoption of which by Dr. Michaelis was responsible for the latter's downfall. Socialists and Moderate Liberals attack Count Hertling as a reactionary. Krupp's Rhenish organ is displeased at the appointment of a non-Prussian.

Dr. Michaelis Resigns.

London, October 31.
A Berlin message confirms the report that Dr. Michaelis has resigned the Chancellorship, which has been offered to Count Hertling, the Bavarian Premier, who is considering the matter.

Post Accepted with Reservations.

London, October 31.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that Count Hertling, the Bavarian Premier, has accepted the Chancellorship with certain reservations.

MORE LUXBURG REVELATIONS.

London, October 31.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, Mr. Lansing has published the text of the Count Luxburg telegram referred to on October 28 and 29, revealing that Count Luxburg advised Berlin that it was dangerous to foster the impression among Brazilians that Germany was easy-going and good natured, because South Americans "under a thin veneer are Indians."

SPANISH POLITICAL CRISIS.

London, October 31.
The crisis in Spain is not solved. Political leaders see the King daily without result. All attempts to form a Coalition Cabinet have failed owing to the refusal of the leading parties to act together. Behind this Parliamentary ferment is the dissatisfaction of the Army with all previous political combinations, which it accuses of ignoring the true military interests of the country.

DANGEROUS ALIEN ENEMIES.

London, October 31.
Reuter's correspondent at New York states that hundreds of shipyards on the water front have been ordered to dislodge alien enemies before November 1, with a view to ending the numerous water-front fires.

LONDON'S DEFENCE GUNS.

London, October 31.
In the House of Commons Mr. Macpherson said that London possessed guns which were effectively able to shell Zeppelins at their maximum height.

SINN FEIN LEADERS SENT TO GAOL.

London, October 31.
Ten Cork Sinn Fein leaders have been sent to gaol for participation in recent demonstrations, when a thousand Volunteers performed military evolutions.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

London, October 31.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bivar Law stated that the forthcoming Conference in Paris would deal with the conduct of the war, not war aims. It would consider the general war situation and take further measures for co-operation with the Allies.

FOOD RATIONING POSSIBLE.

London, October 31.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bivar Law stated that Lord Rhondda, the Food Controller, would unhesitatingly recommend compulsory rationing if necessary.

GERMAN FEAR OF AIR RAIDS.

London, October 31.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, German newspapers state that the stained glass windows in Cologne Cathedral are being replaced with ordinary glass as a precaution against air raids.

CHEMISTS' STRIKE IN RUSSIA.

London, October 31.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the chemists' strike is creating a serious situation, owing to the violence of the strikers towards the few chemists whom the strike committee permitted to work. The Municipality has decided to open more shops.

CHINA'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR.

London, October 31.
At a dinner at the Lyceum Club, celebrating the entry of China into the war, the American Ambassador wrote a letter in which he said:—"It means much to the United States and her Allies to have a clear judgment passed by this ancient civilisation of Asia on the aims and activities of Germany's assault on civilisation." Lord Bryce, in proposing Britain's welcome to China, said that it was to China's glory that she felt the lofty moral call to all men and nations to take a stand on the side of right and justice. The most ancient people of the Far East and the great Republic of the West were now with us and we were confident of victory. He hoped that after the war China would resume her free peaceful progress and that her future would be worthy of her great and wonderful past. The Chinese Minister, replying, said that all China's resources were at the disposal of the Allies to win the war, which more than ever demonstrated the greatness of Britain.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

No Enemy Counter-Attacks.

London, October 31.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was hostile artillery activity during the night against the positions we captured yesterday. There were no counter-attacks.

Terrible Weather Conditions.

London, October 31.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—The boisterous weather yesterday afternoon rendered infantry work practically impossible. The troops were content with consolidating the morning's gains, which are substantial and important. On the left of the attack, a Naval Brigade and London Territorials struggled against well-nigh impossible weather odds, and consequently they have not advanced quite so successfully as the Canadians on the higher and better ground. The Canadians thoroughly recognise the Home troops' harder task and loudly praise their indomitability. As an example of the bitter price the Germans are paying for their desperate defence of the Passchendaele ridge system, the correspondent mentions that it is ascertained that a company of reserve infantry went in eighty strong and came out with only one officer and four of other ranks unwounded. In another case a battalion of Grenadiers, after concluding a spell of duty, had only one adjutant and one man left.

The correspondent gives an interesting insight into German mentality. A captured enemy officer, after saying that the breaking of Belgian neutrality was justified by necessity, added that his countrymen could not understand, now that the United States had entered the war and we have nothing more to fear, why the Allies refuse to take advantage of the comparatively easy passage to the Rhine which the invasion of Holland would offer.

A German Story.

London, October 31.
A German wireless official message states:—In addition to the main attack, the English yesterday attempted to advance on Ghelvelt, but were driven back.

Dunkirk Again Bombed.

London, October 31.
A French communique says:—North of the Aisne the artillery struggle proceeded in the whole of the Vauxaillon-Pinson sector and on our new positions in the region of Froimont. Enemy aeroplanes dropped thirty bombs on Dunkirk. Up to the present no casualties or damage have been reported.

SUCCESSFUL FIGHT WITH U-BOAT.

London, October 31.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the captain and several of the crew of the steamer Loire have been decorated with the Croix de Guerre for defeating a submarine after one-and-a-half hours' fight in which two hundred shells were fired. The Loire, proceeding to Archangel, picked up the crew of a torpedoed Norwegian ship, whom she was taking to the Shetland Isles, when the submarine attacked her.

A WEEK'S SUBMARINISM.

London, October 30.
The Admiralty announces that the shipping arrivals during the week were 2,285 and the sailings 2,321. Fourteen vessels over and four under 1,600 tons were sunk while one was unsuccessfully attacked.

FRESH SUCCESSES IN EAST AFRICA.

London, October 31.
An East African official message states:—The Germans expelled from the Mahenge district towards Luwegu River have abandoned two guns. General Northey's troops have occupied Liwale, taking twenty-four Germans prisoner. The enemy's losses in the recent fighting at Nyangao, apart from wounded, are estimated at 53 Europeans and 268 Askaris killed, and 241 Europeans and 677 Askaris taken prisoner.

LONDON YEOMANRY'S FINE STAND.

London, October 31.
An Egyptian official message states:—Three thousand Turks, with twelve guns, attacked cavalry outposts on Saturday. Although outnumbered and enveloped, the London Yeomanry gallantly held the positions for six hours until reinforced, their casualties being one hundred. The Turkish losses were heavy.

TIN AND TUNGSTEN.

London, October 31.
The Press Bureau announces that the Ministry of Munitions is inviting owners of tin and tungsten mines in Cornwall and Devon to establish a Research Association with a view to conducting experiments under first-class experts to increase the output. It is pointed out that thirty-five per cent. of tin and a higher percentage of wolfram in ore has hitherto been lost. A conference on the subject has been convened for November 7.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ATTACK ON ITALY.

London, October 31.
The evening papers re-emphasise the soundness of General Smuts's reassuring perspective as regards the Italian situation. There is a growing belief that misfortune may yet be turned to good account. The capture of Udine momentarily created a nasty feeling but this reacted upon Reuter stating authoritatively that the capture had not surprised the Italian military authorities as the evacuation was effected some days ago.

Reuter confirms the political nature of the enemy's objectives, hoping to create in Italy another Russia by disaffecting the troops and obtaining similar fraternising stalling on the front with a view to forcing a separate peace. For weeks Austrian airmen have been dropping quantities of literature in the Italian lines depicting Italy under the thumb of Britain and exhorting rebellion.

(Continued on page 2.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

OBITUARY.

London, October 31.
The death is announced of Lord Londesborough. (Deceased was Deputy-Lieut. of the East Riding of Yorkshire; He was formerly Lieut. Yorks. Hussars, Hon. Col. 2nd Volunteer Battalion, East Yorks Regiment, and Hon. Col. 5th (Cyclists) Battalion East Yorks Regiment. The heir to the estates is Viscount Rainscliffe.)

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, October 31.
Silver is quoted 46s. There is a scarcity of offers. The market is firm.

"DISCHARGED" MAN'S ARREST.

Conscientious Objector's Appeal Fails.

In the Divisional Court before Mr. Justice Bailhache, Mr. Justice Darling, and Mr. Justice Avory, an application for a writ of habeas corpus was made on behalf of George William Riley, 25, a conscientious objector. Mr. Branson, appearing for the Governor of Wormwood Scrubs Prison, in opposing the application, said that when Riley was discharged from the Territorials and the first Military Service Act came into operation he applied for exemption on conscientious grounds. His application was refused. He was liable to join the colours under the second Act, and again appealed when that Act came into force, but the Tribunal refused to hear him. On July 21, 1916, he was put into the 11th Battalion of the London Regiment. He refused to put on his uniform and was court-martialled and sent to prison. A member of Parliament then interposed on the ground that his second appeal for exemption should have been heard, and the Army Council discharged him with the intention of his re-applying for exemption. Mr. Branson said that Riley was again called up on Oct. 3, but he was then in France with the Society of Friends War Victims Relief Association. On his return he was arrested and handed over to the military authorities as an absentee. He again refused to put on his uniform, and was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

By a majority judgment a writ of habeas corpus was refused. Mr. Justice Bailhache held that the Act had had its full effect upon Riley, and that having been discharged he could not be called upon to serve again. Mr. Justice Avory and Mr. Justice Darling held that on his discharge he was deemed to have been re-enlisted and transferred to the reserve under the provisions of the second Act; Mr. Justice Darling added that he was sorry to come to the decision he did, as Riley was no earthly use to the Army and an expense to the country to keep him.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

"Cameos" at Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

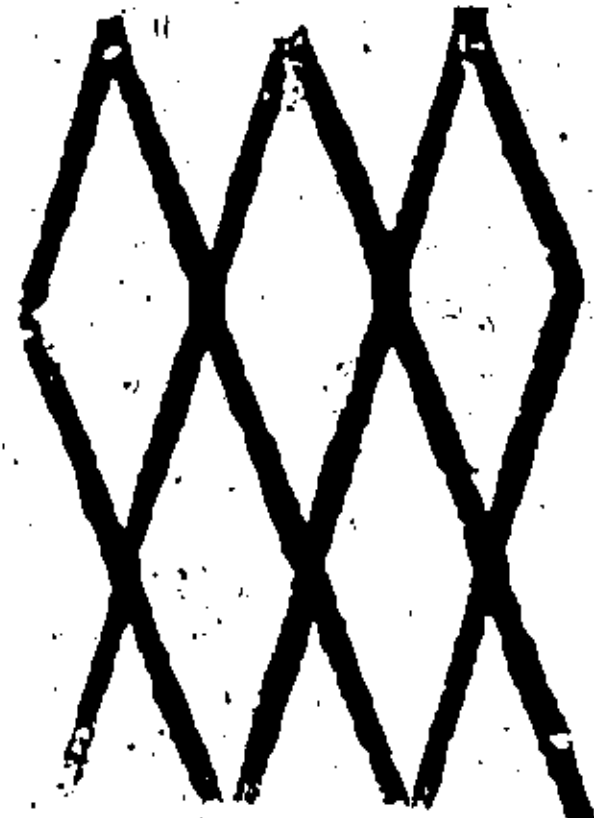
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"Cameos" at Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

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will give you certain, prompt relief and
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and so infallible for many years, will, if taken
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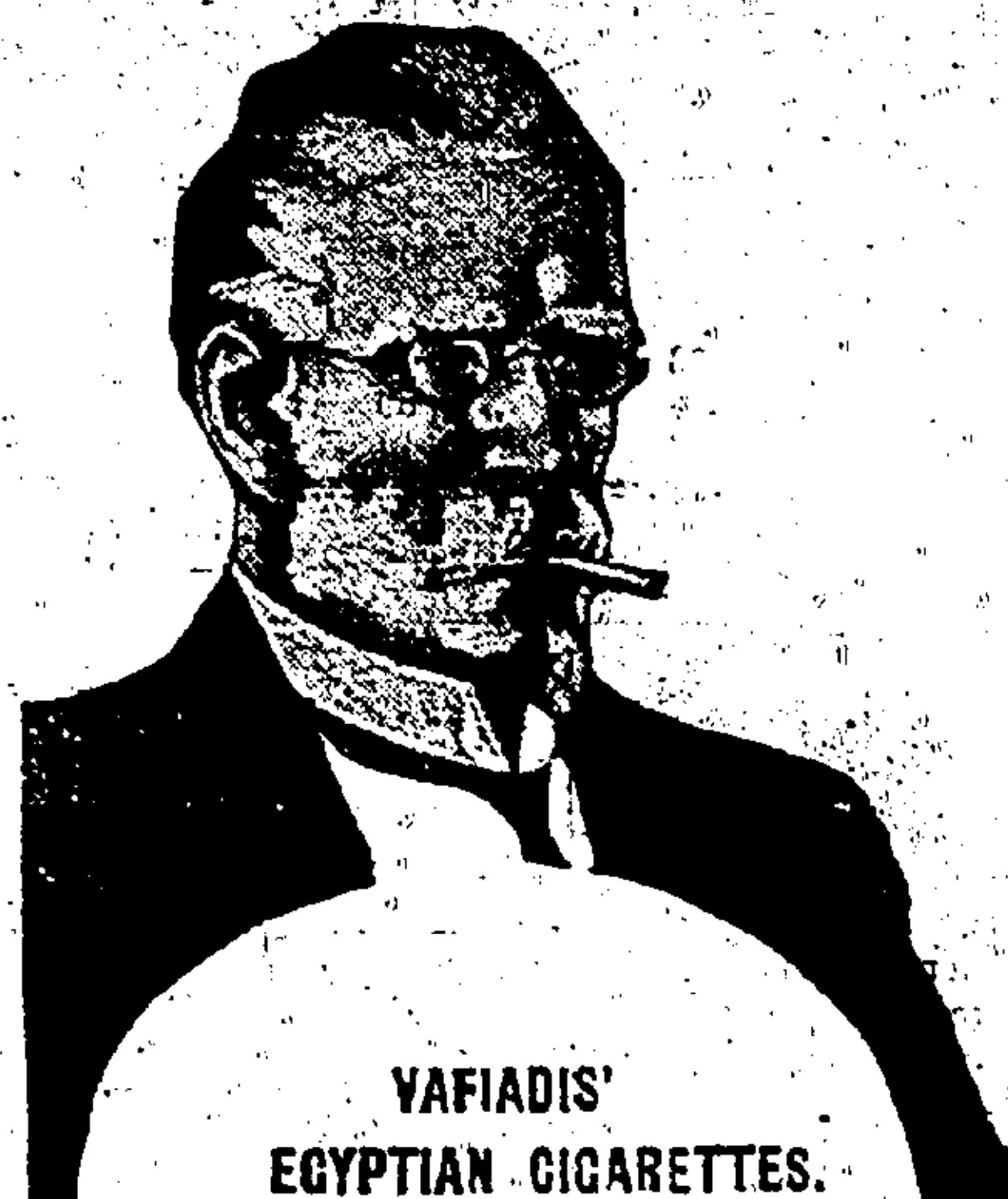
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Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

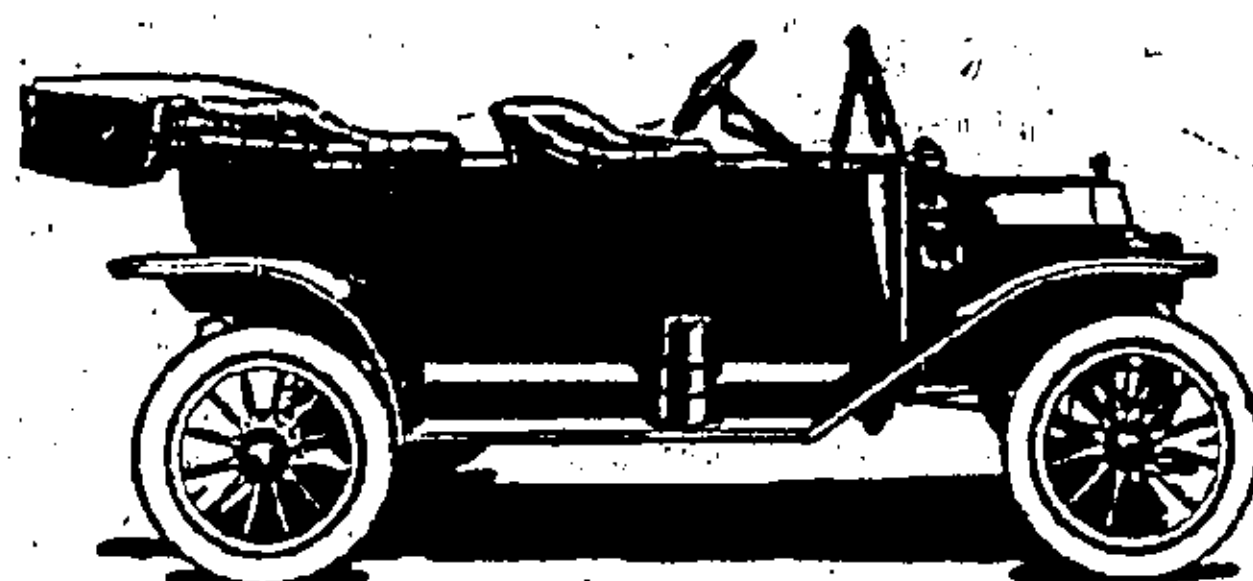
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GENERAL NEWS.

Chief Scout and "Wasters."

Lieutenant-General Sir R. Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, reviewed nearly 4,000 Boy Scouts at Glasgow recently, and with Lady Baden-Powell was the guest at a social meeting of officers. He said he had never seen such a large number of war badges worn by scouts. If they were going to recover their country from the tremendous ruin brought about by the war they must get better men than in the past. He did not mean the fellows at the front; nothing could be better. Hitherto a tremendous number of fellows became "wasters." Now they could not afford these, and all must be trained in character and a sense of honour and duty. Second Officer Hamilton Bryan, of the American Navy, who witnessed the parade, said he was convinced that scouts were almost more important than education.

Mr. Henry Ford's Offer.

Detroit, September 12.—Mr. Henry Ford is the foremost patriot of the country to-day, according to Major Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, head of the Quartermaster Department of the United States Army, based on the pending gift of the company's great Boston plant to the Government for the duration of the war. "It is the most magnificent contribution to the war resources of the country by any citizen," he declared. "We told him we needed it," said General Sharpe. "The moment he learned that he wired me to take it. That is what I call Americanism. It is the greatest single contribution to the war facilities of the United States made by any private citizen, and Detroit ought to be proud that one of its men is imbued with such a degree of wholehearted patriotism."

Herr Erzberger Loses a Job.

Herr Matthias Erzberger, the fiery young Württemberg Roman Catholic politician and Papal peace intriguer, has been severely punished for trying to popularize Germany's no-annexation-or-indemnities "bluff." He has been deprived of the principal source of his income by being ignominiously retired from the board of directors of the great "Deutscher Kaiser" Mining Company, owned by "King" August Thyssen, the multi-millionaire steel and iron magnate. Thyssen, like most of the Rhenish industrial barons, is a Roman Catholic and used Erzberger in the Reichstag for political and business schemes at home and abroad. As the German industrial world eagerly covets the rich iron ore in the Priey basin (Eastern France) and the coal and iron fields of Belgium, Erzberger's action in espousing "no annexations" is naturally looked upon as high treason to his Rhenish masters, and he is now cut off from their pay and powerful favour.

The Presentation of Medals.

The War Office has issued an Army Order dealing with the presentation of medals awarded for gallant conduct or meritorious service. It says:—"Medals awarded to soldiers for gallant conduct or meritorious service will be presented on parades held under instructions from the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the Command in which the recipients are domiciled; when individuals to whom the medals have been granted are stationed, or are on leave, in the United Kingdom. Presentation by municipal and other local authorities and societies will be at the discretion of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the Command concerned, who will either sanction the presentations or arrange for the medals to be presented at military parades. Medals presented to soldiers under this Army Order may, if desired by recipients, be retained, provided that the soldier signs a receipt, which will be placed with his original attestation paper, also a declaration that in the event of the medal being lost, stolen, or destroyed, no claim for replacement will be made against the public. In all other cases medals will remain in the custody of the Officer-in-Charge while the soldier is on active service."

GENERAL NEWS.

Italian Honour for British Red Cross Rescuers.

The King of Italy has conferred the silver medal "For Valour" on Mr. Geoffrey Winthrop Young, officer, and bronze medals upon Mr. George Metcalfe and Mr. Lionel Sessions, ambulance drivers of the First British Red Cross Unit for Italy, "in recognition of repeated acts of devotion and courage in rescuing wounded under heavy fire" on the Isonzo front.

Chinese Soldiers for Europe.
The Chinese Government, according to the veracious papers, has formally replied to the request of the Allied Governments for the sending of Chinese troops to Europe. In the reply it is said that China will send at most 30,000 troops early in January and the Government expresses regret that it is unable to comply with the Allied wishes that 300,000 troops be sent to Europe, on account of the trouble in the South.

Prussian Government Anxious.
The Prussian Government realizes that a catastrophe is imminent. It has begun to carry favour with the Deputies from Alsace-Lorraine. They are being consulted about reforms in the political organization of the provinces. That fact is a confession both that existing conditions are intolerable and that Germany sees defeat to be inevitable. She would give another turn to the screw in Alsace-Lorraine, not relax the tyranny there, if she had the slightest hope of winning the war.—N. Y. Herald.

China and Tsingtau.
The Jiji Shimpo recently pointed out that a new situation has arisen in China-Japanese relations as regards Tsingtau, as the German rights and interests there have now been completely abolished. "It may become possible," the newspaper says, "for China and Japan to conclude entirely between themselves whatever arrangements are necessary. There is no need for any special haste at present for the conclusion of any formal agreements, but it is important to remember this fact in dealing with the problems that may come up for practical solution at any time."

Student Court-Martialled.
Recently summoned before the Assby-de-la-Zouch magistrates as a military absentee, and headed over to the Army authorities, Mr. H. V. Surman, of Moira, a student of the Primitive Methodist College, Manchester, was tried by Court-martial for having refused to put on the King's uniform when ordered to do so. The accused headed in a written statement to the effect that he had appealed to both the local and appeal tribunals in Manchester on grounds of conscientious objection, but neither would try his case since he had attested. The only work of national importance which he was prepared to do was the work of the ministry, for which he was being specially trained. Sentence will be pronounced.

Secrecy in Germany.
Germany is now adopting most elaborate precautions to prevent news of her economic difficulties from reaching the outer world. Foreigners who desire to leave the Empire are now subjected to a six weeks' course of what the officials call "seclusion" before their departure. Even though they have had no opportunity of observing military movements they are confined during the last six weeks of their stay in Germany to their residences and are forbidden to move about or to speak to anyone. The latest victim of this process of seclusion to arrive here is Mr. William Bartholomew, for 20 years manager of the Holland Oil Company at Hamburg. He has lost 50lb as the result of short commons, and declares that it is impossible now to get a square meal in Germany. Among the civilian population suffering is steadily growing more severe. The common thing now is to hear from officers and soldiers on leave the opinion that the German armies will be unable to withstand the strain of another winter in the trenches. The crops in Germany, Mr. Bartholomew declares, are far below the average, and the food prospects for the winter are regarded with dismay.

NOTICES.

The VICTROLA is the leading "authority" on Dance Music



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DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.
N. LAZARUS,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL NEWS.

Governor of Timor Dilly.
His Excellency Senhor Filomeno de Camara Melo Cabral, who is retiring from the Governorship of Timor Dilly, arrived yesterday morning, says the Singapore Free Press, by the K. P. M. steamer van Riemdijk from Dilly via Java. He is now staying at the Hotel de l'Europe awaiting the Japanese Mail by which he will travel to Lisbon.

Well-known in Singapore.
Says the Singapore Free Press: Gradually work at home is being found for people from the Straits who have retired. Mr. M. Hellier, formerly Inspector of Schools, is now in the Food Controller's Department and looks after the North of Scotland, seeing that machinery is set up, orders enforced, and inquiries made. Mr. J. Howell is in the same department and has a district in London.

Watchman's Bogus Cork Leg.
At Bristol Patrick James Wild, 31, was sentenced to four months imprisonment for stealing £1 from a hospital box at a munition factory where he was night watchman. A detective stated that Wild used crutches, pretending he had a cork leg. His story was that he had lost his leg in France. On examining him, however, the witness found the leg was sound but that the man had it heavily bandaged to give it the appearance of a cork limb.

Straits Roll of Honour.
His Excellency the Governor (says the Singapore Free Press) has expressed a desire that a list of those who have left the Straits for the front shall be compiled and accordingly firms are being circulated in order to obtain details. This is a work which might well have been undertaken, as was suggested, a very long time ago, but inasmuch as it is better done late than not at all, it is to be hoped that everyone will assist in making this as complete a record as possible.
Killed in Action.
Major G. B. Stratton, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (killed

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Hale, from Shanghai.
Hanksee, Bonham Str. W.
from Manila.
Hindly Co., 32 Cunard, from San Francisco.
Hockhine, from Manila.
Howe Mrs., Peak Hotel, from Singapore.
Lambert A., from Oakland.
Lochuenkay, from Vancouver.
Peters Jardines, from Saigon.
Phuchan, from Hue.
Pancracio Chico, Hongkong Hotel, from Macao.
Shane C/o B. & S., from Liverpool.
Sinyathya, from Singapore.
Taiting, from Hankow.
Yeung, 16 Station, from Itahaca.
J. M. BECK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, Oct. 25, 1917.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.
Shohingjhoon, Great Eastern Hotel, from Amoy.
Shingkee, from Tientsin.
T. ERING, Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, Oct. 25, 1917.

in action on August 10) was the eldest son of the late T. H. M. Stratton, Cramlington House, Northumberland. He was educated at Hawick School, and later at Wren's, and passed into the Indian Civil Service in 1908. For some years he served in the Federated Straits Settlements, and later took up rubber planting. He was at the N. Sembilan at the beginning of the war, but came home in February, 1915, and rejoined one of the reserve battalions of the Berkshire Regiment. He exchanged into the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry in November, 1915. On May 10 this year he married Gladys Dandass Harkness, daughter of the late J. F. Knowles of Birkdale, Lancashire, and widow of the late Captain Harkness. Major Stratton was expected home on leave on August 19.

Prepaid Advertisements.

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Apply to—
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Will those willing to assist kindly, as soon as possible, send their names, with description of acts to
R. HENDERSON, Hon. Sec., Fair Committee,
c/o Messrs. Sheehan, Tynes & Co.

NOTICES.

AUSTRALIAN

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THE BEST
OBTAINABLE.
HAMS.
OBTAINABLE AT ALL THE LEADING COMPRADORES.

NOTICES.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

Sale of work in aid of Charities for Children.

To be held in the grounds at Government House by kind permission of His Excellency the Governor on

SATURDAY 3rd November, 2 to 6 P.M.

Entrance only at the Garden Gate in Upper Albert Road.
Price of Admission:—Adults, 20 cents.
Children, 10 cents.

All Members and Associates wearing M.C.L. badges free.
A Children's Chinese play, 3 P.M.
Children's Ballet and Variety Entertainment 5 P.M.
Tea and Refreshments—Lucky Well—Xmas tree—Hoop La Sweet—useful and attractive articles on the various stalls for children and grown-ups.
Prices moderate. No chits taken.

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—You will find in this famous remedy a comfortable power that is simply unparalleled.
IMPROD'S is sold in all the leading chemists and druggists.
CURE FOR ASTHMA

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AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of F. BLACKHEAD & COMPANY, to sell by Public Auction on

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GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong 18th February, 1917.

NOTICES.

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NOTICES.

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APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

NOTICES.

HONGKONG STEEL CO., LTD.

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THE Share List CLOSES on THURSDAY, 1st November, 1917, at 3 P.M.

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MR. HONDA.
Trained male Massageur.
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES IF PREFERRED.
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A rare opportunity for securing general bargains at enormous reduction in price.
MR. D. CHELLARAM offers his entire stock in trade of Oriental Silks, fancy, Corded and Brocaded Crepes, Satin, Silk Sweaters, Fur Scarfs, Silk Wrappers, Evening Gowns, Gold Jewellery & Curios of all kinds at greatly reduced prices, for a few days only.
Those who desire to buy Christmas and New Year presents will find this a unique opportunity for securing rare articles at bargain prices.

D. CHELLARAM,
SILK JEWELLERY & DRAPERY STORE,
38-40, Queen's Road, Central,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1917.

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(Published Annually)

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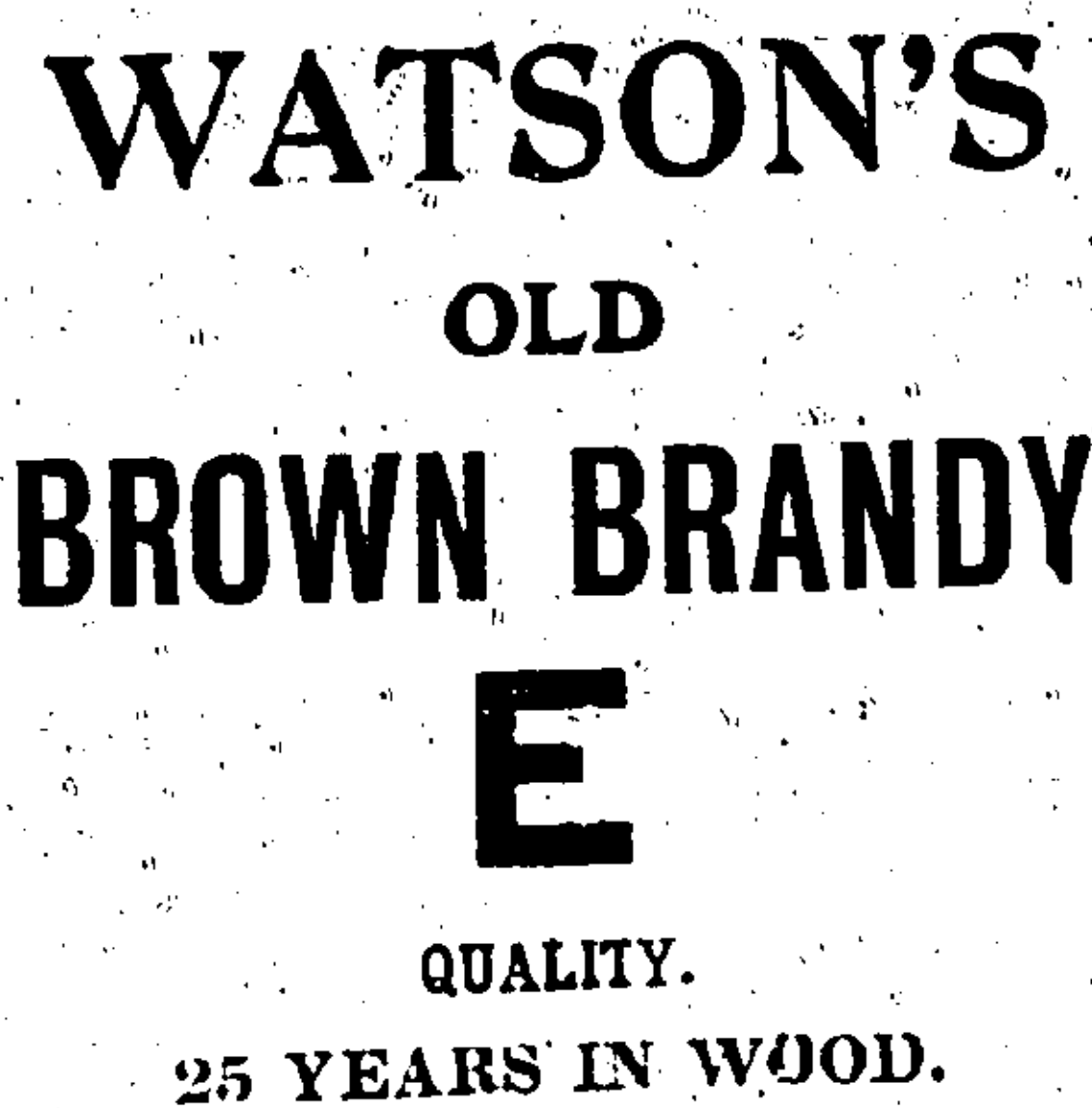
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Sufferers from ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, ALLERGIC AFFECTIONS, and other AFFECTIONS of the THROAT, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES, will find in this famous remedy a comfortable power that is simply unparalleled.
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CURE FOR ASTHMA



Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides. All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamseon Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1917.

When the historian comes to consider the great European struggle in a clearer perspective than is possible for us to-day, one of the outstanding features of the tremendous drama that will probably move him to profound admiration will be the manner in which Great Britain was able to meet the enormous financial requirements not only of herself but of many of her Allies. Great as is the wealth of the British, it was never anticipated, even by those who may have had the possible Armageddon in mind, that they would ever find it necessary to call upon their wealth to the extent of something nearer seven than six millions sterling daily—and that not for a period of weeks or even months, but for years, as events have proved. It is truly a gigantic undertaking, one in which the British may well find legitimate cause for pride, for not only has the money been found and continues to be found as the necessity arises, but the financial arrangements are all being carried out in a perfectly sound and businesslike manner. Even our enemies admit, and doubtless with not a little envy, that of the belligerents Great Britain alone is now able to pay interest on the War Loans she has raised—that is, if we omit the United States, for the reference is obviously intended to be applicable to those belligerents who have been engaged in the war since its first outbreak. Vote after vote of credit has been asked of the House of Commons for the supply of the necessary funds, and without a moment's hesitation the money has been forthcoming.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, Mr. Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced another such Vote—this time for the enormous sum of £400,000,000—and in doing so made an interesting statement regarding the British war finances, over which it is not unprofitable to ponder. The money required, the Chancellor pointed out, would last till January, thus showing that the average daily expenditure is not expected to diminish as time passed. From the beginning of the financial year to September 29, the average daily expenditure had been £648,000, showing an increase of £1,237,000 over the Budget Estimate. The increase, of course, is easily accounted for, and is as follows:—Army and Navy, £590,000; Miscellaneous Services, £308,000, and advances to Allies and Dominions £341,000. Thus it will be seen that while more money has been spent than was anticipated, it has been well spent. In a war such as this, retrenchment is practically impossible as new needs occur daily and must be met as they arise. When a nation's fate is at issue, the expenditure of its wealth is secondary to the great objects which it is endeavouring to achieve.

Mr. Bonar Law's statement is in striking contrast to that of the Official Reporter in the Reichsblatt, whose observation regarding England alone among the belligerents being able to pay interest on War Loans we have quoted above. The Austrian official likewise pointed out that German finances were in an unfavourable condition and that while the increases in Germany's revenue from new taxes totalled only a milliard marks, the War Loan interest amounted to three milliards. Austria, the same authority deplored, would long suffer after the war from a very low rate of exchange. As Mr. Bonar Law points out, we cannot, of course bear the financial strain indefinitely, but it is certain that it will not be the want of money that will prevent us from winning the war, as we are much more able to bear the burden than any of our enemies. This is eminently satisfactory, as it is as true to day as ever it was that the "silver bullets" will play a large part in determining the ultimate terms of the terrible struggle that is still proceeding with exhausted forces.

The British Aerial Defence
Force often comes in for a good deal of undeserved criticism and blame, and for that reason, if for no other, we sincerely trust that its latest accomplishments will be widely acknowledged and praised. On Tuesday night, German aeroplanes attempted to raid the South-Eastern Counties,

but were unable to penetrate the outer defences, and no casualties or damage whatever were suffered. "The following night, so a to-day's telegram says, another raider crossed the Kentish coast but was prevented from going inland. This adventurer's efforts were just as fruitless, for the total result of its visit was that a few bombs were dropped in fields and the rest fell into the sea. In both instances, our aerial forces went up and our anti-aircraft guns were brought into play, and it is due to the excellence of our defence that the raiders were kept from repeating past performances. We do not, of course, suggest that enemy airships or aeroplanes will never again damage British towns, but what we do say is that our aerial defence arrangements are better than ever before. First of all the Germans relied on Zeppelins for their raids on England, then they tried high-speed aeroplanes, then again they reverted to Zeppelins, only to lose eight out of eleven of these costly machines in one single raid. Now they are giving the aeroplanes another chance, but, judging from the experiences of Tuesday and Wednesday, we have the measure of the enemy in this respect also. For this happy circumstance, the nation's thanks are due to our efficient, but too often maligned Air Service.

The welcome news is to have been that the Austro-German onslaught, severe as it was, has failed to dislodge the Italians. There is also every indication that the Italian troops will emerge from their trying ordeal a more effective and a stronger force. Notwithstanding the rapidity of the advance, the Italians have prevented the enemy's plan to cut off the Italians' centre and right. Thus, an early pause in the onslaught is anticipated and the opportunity given to the Italians to re-organise and carry out their long prepared defensive plan and avoid the danger of being outflanked, which it is pointed out, has been the enemy's object in their march against the upper reaches of the Tagliamento. Aided by help from the French and the British, which is certain to be forthcoming, the Italians should soon be in position to continue the excellent work which they were accomplishing. The unexpected onslaught has not in any way caused internal trouble. On the contrary it has brought about a unity that has not existed in Italy for considerable time past, with the result that the leaders of the various political parties are earnestly offering to assist the Government in every possible way for the common good. Profiting by the disaster that has befallen them, it may be confidently predicted that the Italians will strive to the utmost to retrieve their fallen fortunes and regain at least what they have lost.

The following will represent the Club on their ground on Saturday at 2.15 p.m.:—T. E. Pearson (Captain), D. E. Donnelly, Capt. E. H. Gray, H. E. Hollands, P. Jacks, F. E. Joseland, R. Kennedy, M. M. Maas, Lieut. Col. Morgan, Lieut. H. E. Murray and F. Sutton.

Civil Service v. University.
The following will represent
the Civil Service Club on their
ground at 2 p.m., on Saturday
next:—Hon. C. Severn, C.M.G.
(Captain), D.M. Goochal, B. W.
Bradbury, W. H. Edmunds, R. O.
Witcomb, E. W. Hamilton, W.
Dixon, E. E. O. Bird, J. C. O.
Fletcher, F. J. Ling and P. T.
Lamble. Reserve, T. McCormack.
Umpire, W. H. Woolley. Scorer,
W. F. Rich. r.

IF HALF THE PEOPLE WHO
MAKE SPEECHES WOULD MAKE
CONCRETE FLOORS THEY WOULD
BE DOING MORE GOOD.—Mr. Justice
Darling.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the seventh anniversary of the death of Melton Prior, the famous war artist.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11.3/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

October Rainfall.
The rainfall for October, as registered at the Botanic Gardens was 3.77 inches, which fell on five days.

General Luk "Wing-ting. We have been officially informed that Inspector-General Lu Wing-ting, of Liang Kwang, will leave Nanning for Wuchow to-day in order to be in close touch with the present situation. General Luk expects to make an inspection tour of important districts in the two provinces.

Peak Club Entertainment.
The Misses Erleen and Dor Woods presented their famous society entertainment at the Peak Club to the members last night in the presence of H. E. the Governor (Sir Henry May, K. C. M. G.) and party. They scored a big success and a repetition has been requested.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing rice, oil and groceries, from a shop at Hungbom, to the value of \$9. One of the partners in the firm said that he went into the country and when he returned he found that the shop had closed its doors. Mr. E. J. Griss appeared for the prosecution and Mr. E. Davidson defended. The case was remanded, bail being fixed in the sum of \$1,000.

The Lizard-Seller.
A grey-bearded old man appeared before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, in answer to a charge of hawking lizards without a licence. Asked why he did not get a licence, the defendant said, he was very old. All his sons had gone abroad and he could not get anyone besides himself to guarantee him for a licence. In answer to his Worship the defendant said he sold the lizards at the rate of two cents each, and people who had sick coughs. His Worship discharged him, but said that if he was brought again he would be fined.

A Soldier Writes to His Fiancee

Private C. E. Dakes, Bedfordshire Regiment, writes thus to his fiancée of the tanks:

"They can do up prisoners in bundles like straw binders, and in addition, have an adaptation of a printing machine, which enables them to catch the European fold, coat, and deliver them in quires, every thirteenth man being thrown out a little farther than the others. The tanks contain refractory prisoners' like fowls prepared for cooking, while their equipment renders it possible for them to charge into a crowd of Haas and by shooting out spikes like porcupine quills carry off an opponent on each side. Though stuck up, the prisoners are, needless to say, by no means proud of their position.

"They can chew up barbed wire and turn it into munitions. As they run they slash their tails and clear away trees; houses, boulders, and anything else in the vicinity. They turn over on their backs and catch live shells in their caterpillar feet, and then can easily be adapted as submarines; in fact, most of them crossed the Channel in this guise. They loop the loop, travel forwards, sideways, and backwards, but not only with equal speed but in the same time. They spin round like a top, only far more quickly. They dig themselves in, bury themselves, scoop out a tunnel, and come out again 10 miles away half an hour."

A Well-known Singapore Chinese.

It is with deep regret, says the *Singapore Free Press* of October 23, that we have to record the death of Mr. Tan Jiah Kim, O.M. G., who passed away yesterday morning at his residence, Ding-wall, Passir Panjang. The deceased gentleman, who had been unwell for some months past, had latterly been away from Singapore but had returned recently to his house at the seaside, where his condition grew worse and despite every assistance of medical aid he died yesterday. His age was 59 years of age and he leaves one son, Mr. Tan Sio Bin, and two daughters, both of whom are married.

Mr. Tan Jiak Kim was the fourth generation of a family which has been noted in Singapore since its earliest days not only for great business ability but also for conspicuous charity and generosity and a wide and remarkable public spirit. The settlement has been fortunate in that it has many of these old-established Chinese families whose records go back to early days and are a continued example of business integrity and capacity and great public spirit; in the records of the Tan family the deceased's name will bear an honoured place. His father was the late Mr. Tan Kim Seng who was a wealthy merchant concerned in shipping and rice business and assisted greatly in providing Singapore with water storage reservoirs and land for public improvements. His grandfather was the late Mr. Teo Tock Seng who came here from Malacca many years ago without practically no capital and worked his way up by business ability and perseverance. The memory

of his charity is perpetuated in Tan Toek Seng hospital, of which both his son, grandson and great-grandson have been generous benefactors, whilst the memory of Mr. Tan Kim Seng is kept green by the fountain which is so prominent an object at the end of Battery Road. Each generation of the family has served with distinction on the boards of local government authorities and Mr. Tan Toek Seng, it is recorded, was the first justice of the peace, other than European, for the Settlements. The confidence which the Government has reposed in the family through each generation has been amply repaid, and the deceased's own services as a member of Legislative Council apart from the important positions he has held on the Board of Tan Toek Seng Hospital, the Chinese Advisory Board and other public institutions, have been invaluable.

Government. He served for great many years on the Council and took a keen and unfailing interest not only in Chinese matters but in all affairs of general public interest. Mr. Tan Jidong was a very large property owner locally, his preferences for this form of investment being also shown by Mr. Seah Leang Seah, another of our most respected Chinese inhabitants, and his business capacity in this direction and also as a director of public companies was well known. He entered the business of Kim Sang and Co. at the age of eighteen, being taken into partnership by his uncle. For many years he was a municipal commissioner.

from the year 1887 for six years
and in 1890 became a member
of Legislative Council serving
for three years and being chosen
again in 1903 and serving till his
recent retirement. He paid
visits to England, one in 1901 and
one in 1911. He was a justice
of the peace and member of
several boards, a trustee of Raffles
Institution and had sat on many
Chinese Commissions whilst he
was chosen by the Government
the Chinese member of the im-
portant Opium Commission which
sat under the chairmanship of Mr.
John Anderson in 1907. E. C.
public and private charities
were numerous and he was
particularly keen supporter
educational projects and gave
largely to the establishment
of the Straits Medical school. He
was made a C. M. G. in 1911.
The Coronation honours, and the
honour was formally conferred
upon him in the Council Chamber

83rd. Co. R. G. A. v. Staff
and Departments:

A football match was played at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon at 4.30 p.m. between the above teams.

Play started with a vigorous attack by the R.G.A. which was attended with success, Green neatly netting the ball a few minutes after the game commenced. Playing with good combination, the R.G.A. kept the ball in the enemies' citadel and Wain and Heath put in splendid work defending the Staff goal, as did also Glenn. However the ball was again netted by Green for the R.G.A. who scored off a pass from Lord. With two goals against them, the Staff and Depts. made a concerted attack on the R.G.A. goal, a good shot being stopped by Glaswin. At half-time the score stood at 2.0 for the R.G.A. team.

On play being resumed, the Staff and Depts. took the offensive, Taylor putting in a hot shot which was cleverly repelled by Gladwin. Shortly after, they nearly scored after a corner-kick, but Atwood securing the ball sent it well up the field to the forwards, who, with good combination, took it down to the enemies' goal. After some exciting play the ball struck the cross-bar and on rebounding into play was adroitly netted by Butler. The Staff and Depts. made a plucky effort to score, but after some general play the E.G.A. secured their fourth goal, Green once again distinguishing himself. The final whistle found the score—38rd Co., 4 goals; Staff and Depts. nil.

A pleasing feature of the match was the entire absence of any rough or unsportsmanlike play or conduct. Lieut. Attwell, R. N. B., officiated as referee.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of October 3 as follows:—

It is reported that the Civil Governor, owing to the alarm amongst the inhabitants and the many requests for leave by officers, has hurriedly returned to Canton.

The Tachou, in order not to recognise the mandate dismissing him and appointing the Civil Governor to act as Tachou, intended to hand over the position to Admiral Cheng Pih-kowang. The latter, however, strongly objects, saying this would be entirely outside the scope of his object in bringing his squadron to Canton. Much pressure has been brought to bear on him to take the position, but he still declines.

In consequence of a military report from Hunan to the effect that Po Hing city is lost, Tai Ho-ming, Tachan of Kwangsi, Commander-in-Chief of the 1st army, has ordered three battalions of troops to the Kiyang district to prevent the advance and to join with the other troops for the attack on Hangyang.

It is reported that the ammunition supplied to the newly-enlisted troops in Swatow is smokeless, just as that used by the Northern soldiers.

The Provincial Treasurer proposes to sell Government properties at reduced rates in order to secure funds with which to meet necessary payments.

ber by His Excellency Sir Arthur Young in April of the following year, Mr. Tan Jiat Kim having then returned from a visit to England the previous year during which he had suffered the sad loss of his wife. His Excellency in investing Mr. Tan Jiat Kim then remarked on his public spirit and generosity and the fact that he was one of the first members of the Municipal Commission.

The deceased gentleman retired from public life a year or two ago but took part as his health permitted semi-publicly in several important movements among the Chinese notably those connected with the organising of Chinese assistance in the present war. His loss is a severe one and will be deeply regretted by a wide large circle of friends of all races in the community.

"Not even the most malicious enemy pencil could find a subject for caricature in his noble features." The reader will learn with respectful surprise that this is said by an enthusiast from Dusseldorf of Hindenburg. One can only suppose that they do not see the comic papers of other countries in Dusseldorf. In comparison with such abject adulation the rest of the panegyric is somewhat tame, but a comparison between Hindenburg, on the one hand, and the Entente generals, on the other, deserves to be rescued from oblivion: "The Uraeal and the Stannic is always blatant and boastful, the Real and Divine is always quiet and modest." Dusseldorf, it should be noted, is (or was) a centre of intellect.

Much has been written about the splendid work of our munition girls, but few persons, one imagines, have any idea of the achievements of many of them. The following authentic return of the daily work of girls in a large inland factory has just reached us: Four girls, from 18 to 20, load into a wagon from a stack 3,700 shells, each of 28lb. weight (average 925 shells, or a weight of 11 ton 11 cwt.); same girls working under pressure, loaded 220 shells of similar weight in six minutes (55 shells, each representing a dead weight of 132 cwt.); a brawny girl stamps 1,000 quarter-hundred weight shells (12 tons); with a 2½lb. hammer she stamps upon each shell, five figures, a blow being necessary for each figure impression, and then returns the shell to a trolley.

Congratulations to a contemporary—the *Referee*—which was forty, a few weeks ago and remains as vigorous and breezy as a four-year-old. There are three young men on the staff who were with the *Referee* at the start—Mr. Richard Butler, the editor, Mr. Chance Newton, and, the youngest set of the trio, Mr. George B. Sims, who has turned out his columns of "Mustard and Cress" uninterruptedly every week since but not, as one might say, a "Dagonet" weakly. He has maintained his brightness, freshness, and good humour through all the years.

According to his own computation, Mr. Sims has written "Mustard and Cress" 2,080 times, making 6,240 columns and 904,800 lines. He has written them many times far away from home—in France, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Algiers, the Highlands, Wales, on the edge of the Great Sahara, and even in Germany—and not once has his copy been late. A great achievement than that is that nothing he has written has been unfair or bitter or acid. He is a kindly and sympathetic humorist, whose pen is never dipped in gall.

It may be said that the world at the present time, is too interested to make it possible even to catch a glance at archeological reports. But, as is well known, archeologists are always enthusiasts, and the German Professor Koldewey is no exception. He was excavating on the site of Babylon, before the war began, and he has continued ever since. Now, the Frankfurt *Umschau* has an interesting story to tell: It speaks of the discovery of the foundations of the walls of King Nebuchadnezzar's palace, of the great pillars of the door dedicated to the goddess Ishtar, covered with the Babylonian dragon; of important remains of the Tower of Babel which was girt by a wall which were built smaller towers to the number of 1,000; of the seven brick pillars which are still that remain of the famous bridge which spanned "the great river Euphrates, and of many other wonderful things. After all, it is not strange that archeologists are enthusiasts. They have the will-o'-the-wisp of unknown possibilities ever before their eyes.

LAND OF LLOYD GEORGE.

Lantern Lecture at Union Church.

A pleasant hour and a half was spent by the Union Church Guild last night in listening to a lecture by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald on "The Land of Lloyd George."

The lecturer gave recollections and observations regarding many parts of North Wales, which he believed he could claim to know intimately from repeated holiday experiences and was able to illustrate profusely with beautiful lantern views from photographs taken during a series of years. He dealt at greatest length with the Lloyd George country, the views of the mountains, valley, and picturesque ruins of Carnarvonshire greatly interesting the audience. Views were shown from Llanystumdwy, the scene of the Prime Minister's childhood, and Orisiet, his present Welsh home. Of the latter the speaker remarked that it was "a good place for the spade and bucket business, and also golf, that other infantile pursuit." One or two Lloyd George stories interested the audience, e.g. that of the Welsh railway porter sounding his praises in the ears of a Sassenach till the latter exclaimed, "Your Lloyd George isn't God Almighty!" "No," said the Welshman, "but he's young yet."

Mr. Macdonald recounted his own experience as Secretary to the Free Church Federation in bringing Mr. Lloyd George to speak in Manchester. The first time a very scanty audience assembled, but ten years later a hall holding 8,000 was too small.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. E. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), state:—Parades, Central 5.30 p.m. Monday, November 5.—Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons, and all Reserves.

Tuesday, November 6.—Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons, also No. 2 Section at Water Police Station and Ambulance Platoon at Tung Wah Hospital at 6 p.m.

Wednesday, November 7.—No. 2 Platoon.

Thursday, November 8.—Nos. 7 and 8 and Ambulance Platoons.

Friday, November 9.—No. 1 Section and all Reserves.

Harbour Patrols.

Harbour Patrols may now wear winter uniform on patrol duty.

Whistles and Chains.

Are to be worn at all times with uniform.

Band and Orchestra.

Band Practices for November:—Tuesday, November 6; Friday, November 9; Tuesday, November 13; Friday, November 16; Wednesday, November 21; and Tuesday, November 27.

Orchestra Practice:—Monday, November 5, 19 and 26.

Clarinet Class:—Wednesday, November 7 and 14 and Tuesday, November 20.

Requiem Mass.

A Requiem Mass will be held at the Roman Catholic Cathedral of 7.30 a.m. on Saturday, November 3, for the repose of the souls of those who have died in the war.

All Catholic members of the Force wishing to attend will parade in uniform with helmets at Central Station at 7.15 a.m. sharp, and report to Chief Inspector D'Almeida.

A Notsy Court.

Four men were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being stowaways on the ss. Japan. Inspector Gordon, who had charge of the case, said that the vessel was going into Kowloon Bay, where examinations were made by the doctor, S. O. A.'s men, and the Police. The latter had been requested to search the vessels here to find stowaways as sometimes on reaching the next port 100 stowaways were found and the Captain of the ship got into serious trouble. His Worship adjourned the case until seven o'clock to-night, saying that the noise which was going on in the vicinity of the Court made it impossible for him to go on with the case.

WAR MUSEUM.

Suggestions from Hongkong Requested.

We have received copies of correspondence in connection with the establishment in London of a National War Museum. His Excellency the Governor has appointed a local Committee, of which the members are:—Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., O.B., the Hon. Mr. Pollock, the Hon. Mr. Anson and Mr. S. B. O. Ross. The last-named is the Secretary and will be glad to receive any suggestions with regard to contributions from this Colony to the National Museum.

A memorandum contained in the correspondence says:—"The scope of the assistance which the Committee of the National War Museum hope to receive from their fellow-countrymen resident abroad has been somewhat enlarged. We are now anxious for the generous co-operation of our Governors and Administrators to secure, not only documentary and published evidence of the war activities of British subjects in our Dominions and Colonies, but also 'exhibits' relating to the war as it affects those countries. For example, we should very much like the Museum to possess complete collections so far as possible, of Government proclamations, recruiting posters, handbills, war music, war pictures and engravings, war postage-stamps and postcards, Red Cross emblems, flag-day souvenirs issued in the various countries and colonies affected directly or indirectly by the war. We are anxious also to include specimens of enemy propaganda, documents, stamps, etc. These are often obtainable in neutral countries. And, as we are particularly anxious to interest the children of the present and future generations in the Museum as a whole, it has been decided to devote one section to war-toys and models, picture-books, and similar attractions. If these, too, could be collected and sent, through the official channels, to the National War Museum, we should be deeply obliged. To make the collections as complete as possible, we would venture to suggest to Colonial Governors and Administrators that they should circulate their subordinate officials, asking them to look out for and purchase for us local specimens of the above catalogue of articles (by no means complete) which are never likely to reach the capital city of the country. It only remains to be added that the authorities of the Museum will, of course, pay for all purchases made within reason:—N.B.—Nothing expensive is wanted unless it is both rare and important."

THE NERVOUS AGE.

Has the reader noticed how nervous people have become nowadays? A well-known physician says that half the patients who come to him in these times are nerve starved; and the disorder is growing commoner every year. Restlessness, disturbed sleep and headaches are only a part of what the patients suffer. The worst is their misery of mind. They cannot face the smallest difficulty. A slammed door tortures the raw nerves. Their minds are undecided, their tempers irritable, their courage and concentration all gone.

The worst of it is, said the doctor, that people in this condition are tempted to fly to drugs. Morphine, cocaine, opium, and similar things have an evil fascination. Others overfeed themselves with fatty foods in the hope of building up their nerves. The right way to treat starved nerves is to look to the blood, for a healthy, well-nourished bloodstream feeds the nerves, quickly restoring lost vitality and bringing the mind up to its old power. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people owe their wonderful reputation to their power of making new blood—the only thing that will make healthy nerves. They are obtainable from dealers everywhere, also one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.75, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 South Second Street, Shanghai.

EATABLE FISH.

Destroyed by Germans before Leaving France.

Mr. Henry Wood, the United Press staff correspondent with the French Armies in France, writes:—

Germany's latest effort at sucking dry every inch of the invaded regions of France before she is obliged to evacuate them has just come to light in the discovery that the canals and rivers of northern France are being seized lifelines of eatable fish.

The discovery was only made when the French recently undertook the task of rendering these waterways navigable after the German destruction of bridges, locks, embankments and barges.

The necessity of draining dry many of the canals and portions of river beds rendered unusable by the Germans has brought to light the numerous fish traps, seines, barriers and other appliances used by the Germans in order to catch absolutely every fish. Frequently the canals and rivers were divided up into sections with barriers across each end to render impossible the escape of a single fish. Evidence has also been found of the use of explosives of stunning the fish and bringing them to the surface, where they were raked in with hand rakes.

Previous to the German invasion, the canals, rivers and waterways of France had been brought to a high state of fish productivity both by stocking them and by the enforcement of practical laws regarding fishing. The idea was to keep the productivity of these streams up to their highest pitch at all times. River fishing constituted one of the very important industries of the country, and a careful observance of the fishing laws insured the permanency of the river stocks.

The one idea dominating the Germans appears to have been to make certain that after their evacuation it would be years before the French would again be able to restock the rivers and canals to their former plentifulness.

Alleged Copyright Violation.

In the Yokohama Court the hearing has begun of an action brought by Mr. E. L. Bentley, London, compiler of Bentley's Complete Telegraphic Code, against Mr. H. B. M. Dupont, at present residing in Yokohama, claiming from him the payment of ¥4,000, damages for the alleged violation of copyright.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—By young Spanish Gentleman, BOARD and LODGING with English Family, at moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 1332 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

KONINKLYKE PAKET-VAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"van WAERWYCK"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 7th November, 1917, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th November, 1917, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by J.A.V.A.-CHINA-JAPAN LYN. Agents, Hongkong 31st October, 1917.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTICE.

Owing to the scarcity of Local Beef we have been authorised by the Food Committee to increase our retail prices by 15% from 1st November, 1917.

STATIONERY

WE CARRY AT ALL TIMES COMPLETE STOCKS OF STATIONERY

MAY WE SERVE YOU?

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.

3, WYNDHAM STREET. TEL. 440.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 3rd November, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

3 Cases Hams.

Terms:—Cash.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 7th November, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:—

Tapestry covered drawing room suite, silk tapestry covered easy chairs, plush covered couch, oak and teak bathtubs, teak roll top desk, flower stands, engravings, ornaments, carpet and rugs, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining tables, morocco covered dining chairs, teak sideboard, dinner wagon, ice chest, dinner service, electric table fans and lamps, glassware, etc., etc.

Fine double brass bedsteads, single and double iron bedsteads, fine teak single and double wardrobes, dressing tables, washstands, chest of drawers, etc., etc.

Also

1 Cottage piano by Challen and Son in fine condition.

3 Hand sewing machines. N.B. The above have been moved to Sales Rooms for convenience of sale.

On view from Monday the 5th November.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

M/V "GLEN" GYLE

Arrived 26th October, 1917.

CONSIGNEES are hereby notified that owing to an outbreak of fire immediately on the arrival of the above vessel Average Bond will require to be signed but no deposits will be collected at present.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents, The "GLEN" Line, Ltd.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned resumes charge from this date.

By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1917.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LTD.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned resumes charge from this date.

By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1917.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

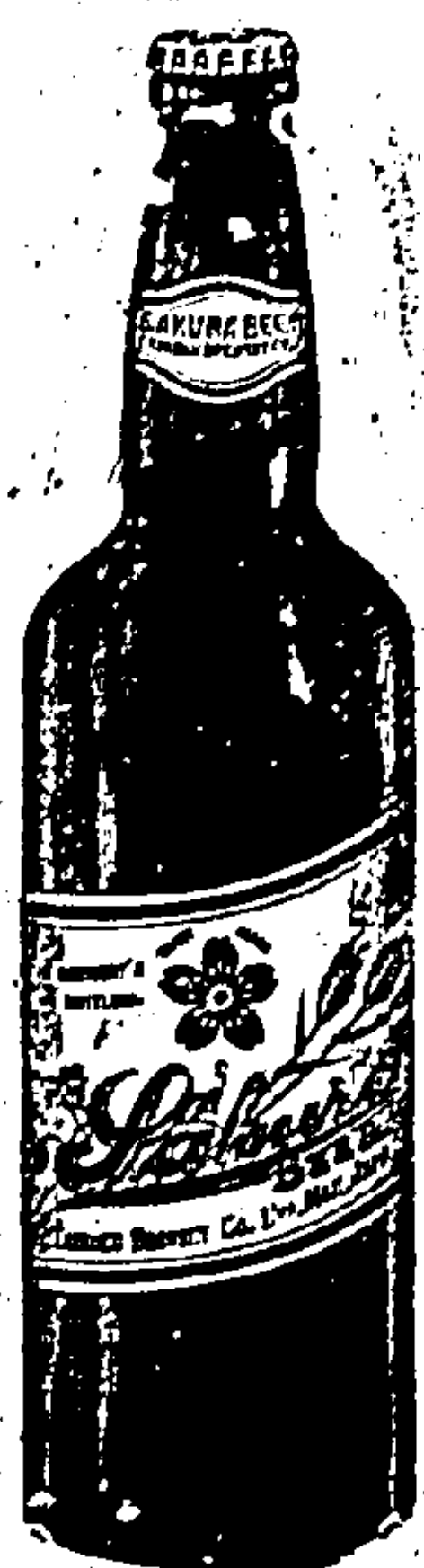
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Hongkong, 1st November, 1917.

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SOLE AGENTS: SUZUKI & CO. TEL. 468 41 WYNDHAM BUILDING.

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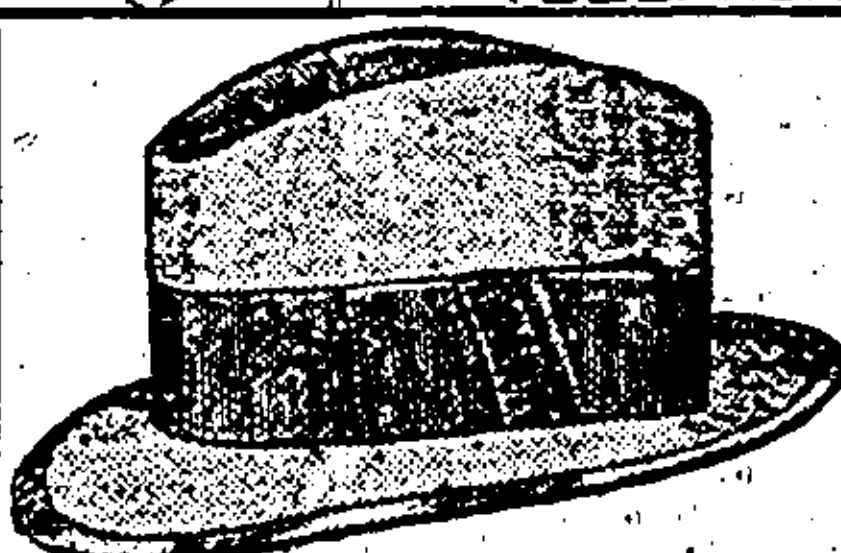
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Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346



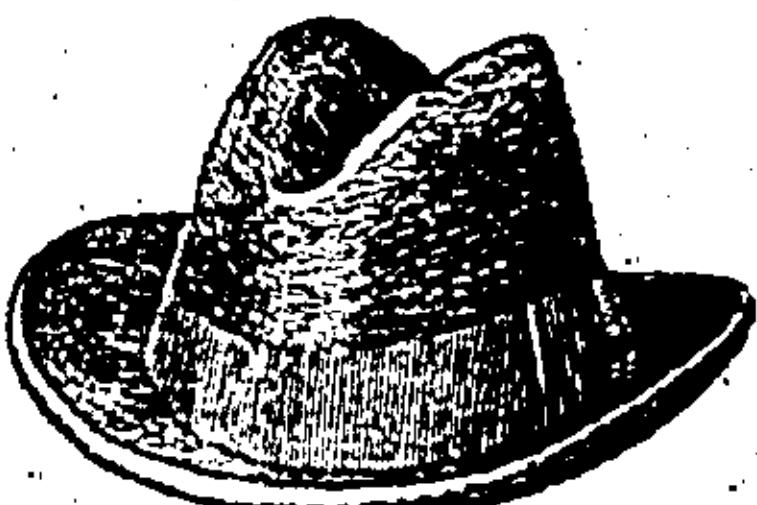
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"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"

ETC., ETC., ETC.

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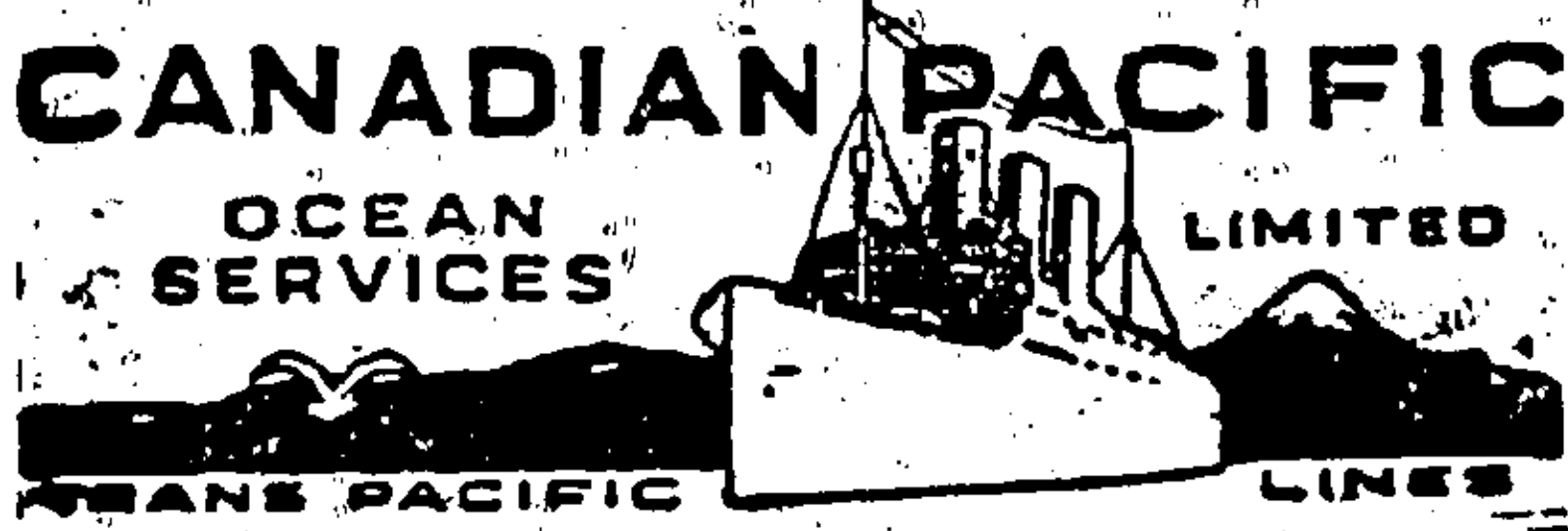
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LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira, VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama.	\$ Tokiwa Maru Capt. Ogura	(SATUR., 8th Dec., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama.	\$ Kashima Maru Capt. Tozawa	(THURS., 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama.	\$ Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura	(MON., 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe, and Yokohama.	\$ Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	(SATUR., 17th Nov., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama.	\$ Ceylon Maru Capt. Tsuda	(SATURDAY, 3rd Nov., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama.	\$ Taisho Maru Capt. Ogawa	(FRIDAY, 8th Nov., at 11 a.m.

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Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	10th Nov.
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SIBERIA MARU	15,000	31st Dec.
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The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERIA MARU" touch call at Shanghai.

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THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ANYO MARU	15,500	15th Nov.
KIYO MARU	17,200	29th Nov.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	13th Dec.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

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SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Linan	2nd Nov. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Shengking	3rd Nov. at 3 p.m.
CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	3rd Nov. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Kueichow	4th Nov. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	6th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	8th Nov. at 3 p.m.

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Tijmanock	Amoy	in port	31st Oct.	Java
Tijliwong		1st Nov.	6th Nov.	Kobe

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SHIPPING NEWS.

New Merchant Ships.

How greatly the construction of merchant ships has been accelerated is indicated by two supplements just issued by Lloyd's Register of Shipping. These show that in less than six weeks—from June 8 to July 17—over 100 new vessels were added to the Register. Of these 65 are British. Most of the new ships are of large tonnage. Further supplements, it is expected, will show a still faster rate in building.

Proposed Change in N.Y.K. Service.

The N.Y.K. extra steamers on the European Service, numbering thirteen, proceed via the Cape on the outward-bound voyage, and return via Panama. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha now contemplates sending the majority of the extra steamers via Panama also on the outward-bound voyage. A voyage round the Cape of Good Hope is more liable to submarine dangers and takes longer than that via Panama, and this fact has long since been taken into consideration by the N.Y.K. authorities. Some time ago a proposal was made for the withdrawal of all the extra steamers on the European service, but this was eventually dropped, owing to the opposition of the shippers and other reasons. More recently the Fushimi-maru and the Katori-maru in the regular European service were shifted to the American service, for the protection, as officially announced, of superior vessels from German submarines. Then came the promulgation of the War-time State Marine Insurance Law which, while putting the rate for the voyage to London via the Cape at ¥4.30, gives the Panama rate at ¥4.10, or 20 sen lower. Further, the United States has prohibited the export of iron and steel, which has given rise to the question of offering Japanese tonnage for the Allied service in the Atlantic. In view of these facts, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has a plan for dispatching the majority of the extra steamers on the European service via Panama so that they can carry munitions of war as well as general cargo across the Atlantic.

Bad Quality of Japanese New Vessels.

That perennial complaint about the quality of Japanese manufactures, "amseiranzo," or bad make and reckless making, is now being raised of Japanese vessels recently built, says the "Japan Chronicle." That this should be so is not very surprising in view of the recent boom in shipbuilding—a boom which has led to a considerable extension of establishment of new dockyards notwithstanding a limited number of efficient engineers and workers. In fact an official in the Department of Communications recently drew attention to the deterioration in the vessels built in this country following the recent boom in the shipping market. In this connection the "Asahi" says:—"A certain vessel of a 5,000-ton type built this year has proved so inefficient that on her maiden voyage her engines were damaged even before she reached her destination, and she had to be repaired en route so as to be able to continue her voyage. There is even a vessel which is so badly built that no seamen will agree to serve on her. There are quite a number of cases in which newly-built vessels have broken down on their very first voyage. This fact is now attracting attention among the merchants concerned as a question far more important than the American prohibition of the export of shipbuilding materials. Of late foreigners have preferred to pay a comparatively high price for middle-aged vessels rather than for newly-built ones. This may be partly due to the fact that the Japanese Government does not desire new vessels to be sold abroad, but another cause is apparently to be sought in the inefficiency of vessels recently built."

Obituary.

The father of the study of the Pleistocene and other sea monsters found in the Oxford Clay near Peterborough has just died—Major A. N. Loebe. He hunted all the quarries and clay pits and collected the fossils of the Pleistocene, the Ichthyosaurus, giant crocodile, and fragments of a fish 30 feet long with a tail nine feet wide.

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FOR

THE

CELEBRATED

MAISON "BAUER"

OF

PARIS.

DRESSES FROM PAGUIN & WORTH SOON IN HAND

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)
THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Successful British Operation.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—A successful operation with limited objectives was carried out this morning, between the Ypres-Boulers railway and the Poelcapelle-Westroosebeke road, when important progress was made despite the marshy ground on the bulk of the front, heavy rain and gales making communication with the troops extremely difficult. The Canadians on the right, despite fierce opposition, gained all their objectives on the main ridge and reached the outskirts of Pissepied. Fighting was severe on the spur westward of the village where five counter-attacks were beaten off. Captured machine-guns were used with effect in the repulsing of these attacks. The going was particularly bad on the left of the attack, flooded streams intercepting the low-lying ground. None the less the Naval and London Territorial outposts captured a number of fortified farms and strong points after heavy fighting. The Gloucesters made a successful raid south-eastward of Gavrelle, while the Belgians had a successful raid southward of Dixmude and took 19 prisoners.

Splendid Co-ordination.

London, October 30.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that prisoners testify to the terrible effect of our artillery, the enemy lines being frequently riddled for two or three consecutive days. To-day's prisoners will not be considerable owing to the frontal nature of the attacks and the enemy not waiting for the risk of capture. Altogether the day has been satisfactory. We have substantially bitten into the shrinking piece of ridge left in enemy possession. There has never been a series of operations more co-ordinated to secure a definite end than the present progressive battles in Flanders, the important strategic fruits of which are being continually gathered in.

The French Front.

London, October 31.
A French communiqué says: The artillery duel was fairly active in the sectors of Bray-sur-Somme and Hurlbise and on the left of the Meuse. We inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in a raid north-west of Hurlbise taking prisoner 20. We bombed railway stations at Lichtervelde and Gilt in Belgium, also at Mazieres-lez-Metz, Longueville-lez-Metz and Thunville. A big fire broke out at Mazieres station.

Good Aerial Work.

London, October 31.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Our aeroplanes on Monday fired several thousand machine-gun rounds at the enemy in the trenches and on the roads. One hundred bombs were dropped on billets at Roulers and elsewhere. Four were dropped on a road and one driven down. Two of ours are missing. Our machines on Monday night re-attacked the railway station and lines around Saarbrücken. Bombs were seen to burst with good effect. All returned though the weather conditions were exceptionally bad. Twelve machines this morning went further afield and attacked munition and gas-works with excellent results. The weather was good and all the machines returned.

FRENCH MAILBOAT FOUNDERS.

Paris, October 31.
The mail-boat Mascara running between Marseilles and Tunis has foundered with all on board.

RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S SPEECH.

Petrograd, October 31.
In the course of a speech in the Preliminary Parliament M. Terestchenko, Foreign Minister, said it was imperative that Russia should not remain isolated. A separate peace would be a historical blunder, would bring a curse upon its perpetrators and would soon be followed by another war. The central Powers had not been victorious. They are now following the line of least resistance, devastating and striking where, owing to our mistakes or weakness, easy success was obtainable. Even the terrible trials that have befallen us, even the present misfortunes of our ally Italy are merely episodes in the general struggle. The semi-official German press is discussing peace more than ever before, but the declarations are insincere. Germany is chiefly concerned with the perils of her economic situation, especially the blockade.

BLIGHTY CORNER.

I have spent an afternoon in Blighty Corner in the heart of Paris, a place where Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand soldiers who cannot return to the real Blighty for their ten days' leave from the trenches find a warm welcome, "mother's tea" served by the wives of their colonels, majors, and captains, bright music, hearty amusements, and the facilities of an excellent club. And all for nothing.

This Foyer du Soldat Anglais is conducted by Miss Butler, Corner of Blighty, A.P.O., S. 5, B. E.F., is supported by voluntary contributions, and so highly is it appreciated by the men from overseas that in addition to their voluntary contributions, when they visit the place they are making a collection in the trenches. "My visit has given me much pleasure," wrote the Prince of Wales, who signed his name in the visitors' book alongside the names of privates and when the

LUKONGS CHARGED.

Three lukongs were charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this afternoon, with misconducting themselves whilst acting as constables. A ship's guard was also charged with aiding and abetting the constables in their offence.

Mr. E. Davidson and Mr. Mattingley appeared to defend two of the defendants.

Evidence was given by a Chinese, who has just returned from Victoria, B.C. He stated that he boarded the s.s. Nam Hoi last night to return to the country. He had some luggage with him and after he had been on board some time the first defendant searched his luggage and found two large knives which he said it was unlawful to carry. He threatened to arrest the witness and all the other defendants came round. After some discussion about the knives, the watchman took him aside and suggested that he should pay the lukongs some money "to drink tea." Witness produced a \$10 roll of Chinese money, out of which the watchman took about \$7, and returned to the group of other defendants, who, after some conversation, went away. A friend who was with witness informed another Chinese of what had happened, and information was given to the Central Police Station.

Other evidence showed that Detective Sergeant Clark went to the wharf and had all the defendants pointed out to him. The case was adjourned.

Duke of Connaught turned up one afternoon the cheers of the Canadian soldiers who fought on the Vimy Ridge were so loud as to offend the delicate ears of some of the residents in a fashionable hotel in the Place Vendôme. There was a complaint.

"You are authorized to make as much noise as you please," was the reply of the police official. "The British soldiers were not told to make less noise when they blew up the mines at Messines!"

Twice a week the men are taken to visit the old corners of Paris. An interesting incident occurred this week when a party visited the church of St. Jean d'Arc. The priest presented them with medals of the heroine. "But there are only three Roman Catholics among them," he was told. "It does not matter," replied the broad-minded priest; "they all serve the same Master and General."

This Corner of Blighty has been the scene of dramatic meetings. Brothers who had not met since the war began have found themselves at the tea tables which are crowded from four till seven o'clock, and have fallen into each other's arms.

There was a touching incident during my visit. A soldier jumped up from his seat, and, with glimmering eyes, rushed towards a stretcher bearer. "You saved my life," he said, with emotion. "I do not recognize you," said the stretcher bearer. "I am happy to think that I have saved a few lives, and I can believe that I saved yours if you say so." And the two men, happy in their meeting, went off to dinner together.—Daily News.

CHINESE EXPORT TRADE.

Some Interesting Customs Figures.

Two things are proved, if documentary proof is needed, by the latest publication of the Chinese Maritime Customs, these being that China's export trade, even in spite of the war, is growing rapidly, and that Hongkong is the greatest clearing house of both China's imports and exports. The publication to hand is a bulky volume dealing with the exports of China for the year 1916, and it shows that whereas China's exports in 1907 totalled 284,380,897 Haikwan taels in value, last year the value was no less than 481,797,366 Haikwan taels, an exchange value of nearly 3s. 4d. per tael. This figure was the highest on record; indeed the last ten years has shown a steady and large growth.

Of the places to which produce was exported Hongkong takes an easy lead, goods to the value of \$11,119,485,650 passing through the port. Of course, it is impossible to tell how much of this was destined for purely British traders, but it is interesting to state that goods exported direct to British territory, excluding Hongkong, including Singapore, British India, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, totalled 53,082,776 Hk. Tls. in value. To Japan, including Formosa, was exported produce to the value of Hk. Tls. 112,922,258, the next largest importer of goods from China being the United States with 72,680,705. Russia and France stand high in the list, and Germany, which imported goods to the value of Hk. Tls. 12,063,327 in 1914 only had sent to her 321 Hk. Tls. worth of goods in 1916, Austria Hungary being even lower with 88 Hk. Tls. Belgium, which was a fairly large importer before, received nothing.

There is a list given of 185 various articles exported, silk standing easily the highest in value, although cotton and wool are by no means negligible exports. Tea holds the second place and others that might be mentioned are vegetable oils, skins, oil-cake, seeds, and metals. The value of coal exported has nearly quadrupled in the past three years.

The bulk of the book is taken up by detailing the destination and provenance of each article of Chinese produce exported. Whilst Shanghai is easily first in being the place from which most of the goods are exported, Canton comes a very good second, with Kowloon well up in the list. The publication is one of great value as revealing the actual state of trade, and every merchant engaged in the import and export trade would do well to keep informed by the periodical publications of the Customs Department.

U.S. Coastwise Trade Opened. Washington, October 28.—The coastwise trade of the United States, with exception of that of Alaska, has now been formally opened to foreign vessels.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Messrs. Montagu and Company's Report.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their report dated September 20, state:—

Gold.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows an increase of £496,455, as compared with last week's return.

New York reports that gold to the value of \$1,600,000 has been engaged for shipment to South America.

An attempt to ship \$10,000 in gold to Spain without licence has been frustrated by the United States Customs Authorities. It would appear from this that the prohibition of bullion exports from America, except under licence, to which we referred last week, is already operative.

Silver.

Supplies have again proved insufficient to satisfy the demand, as a consequence of which further advances have taken place in the price of silver.

The quotation has risen by leaps of 1/4 and 1/2 to 54d; the figure quoted to-day, a rise of 4d. during the week and the highest price since September 1890.

The United States Consul-General at Hongkong stated in a recent report that:—"The shortage of silver, due to excessive exports of white metal following the high prices abroad, and the desire of the Chinese to speculate in gold exchange, which has been felt for more than a year, is being accentuated by a shortage of copper and brass coins due to the exports of such coins as metal."

The last three Indian currency returns received by cable give details as follows:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	10515	10572	10586
Notes in Circulation			
Reserve in silver coin & bullion	2900	2879	2884
Gold coin & bullion in India	1212	1328	1378
Gold in England	225	217	180

The stock in Bombay on the 18th inst. consisted of 3,390 bars, as compared with 2,100 bars on the 4th inst.

The stock in Shanghai on the 15th Sept. 1917 consisted of about 22,800,000 ounces in sycee and 15,000,000 dollars, as compared with about 22,200,000 ounces in sycee and 15,000,000 dollars on the 8th Sept. 1917.

Quotations for bar silver p. c. s. d.:—September 14, 51 cash; September 15, 51 cash; September 17, 52 cash; September 18, 52 cash; September 19, 53 cash; September 20, 54 cash.

Average, 52.53.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bar Gold p. c. s. d. 77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 4d. above that fixed a week ago.

AMERICA.

To Lead the World in Fighting.

Atlantic City, N.J., September 18.—American business has no intention of profiting at the expense of the Government in the sale of war supplies, so Mr. B. G. Rhett, of Charleston, S.C., president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, declared here to-day in opening the war convention of American business and industrial leaders.

"There undoubtedly have been cases where selfishness and greed have outweighed patriotism, but the cases have been exceptional," he said, "and the great body of business men have invariably stood squarely behind the Government in its plans and proposals. The business men of America will let the world know that whatever the cost, whatever the sacrifice, they propose to place every resource at their command behind the Government and its allies in their determination to see that liberty, democracy, civilization, and humanity prevail."

The war convention, called by the Chamber of Commerce to plan closer co-operation between the Government and industry heard speakers to-day discuss the problem of obtaining sufficient war supplies at fair prices. Among those on the programme for addresses were Mr. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War; Mr. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior; Mr. Frank A. Scott, chairman of the War Industries Board; Mr. George M. Reynolds, of Chicago, and Mr. Boris Bakhmeteff, Russian Ambassador.

Mr. Lane advised business men who wanted to know what was their duty to the nation to change the word "duty" to "opportunity," and seek the answer from the khaki-clad American boys on their way overseas.

"We have come upon a new day and a new philosophy," he said. "We are to judge men henceforward not by what they have but by what they give."

The Secretary declared that the United States, having determined to fight Germany's efforts to master the world "with high explosives and low intrigue," was making full steam ahead.

"If anyone doubts that," he added, "let him look at the record of Congress, which has come in for so much of derision and reproach. I presume to say that no other parliamentary body in so short a time ever passed so great a volume of well-considered and prophetic legislation as has our present Congress in the past five months. We have supplied money for our friends, raised an army of a million and a quarter, inaugurated a new industry—that of making aeroplanes; revived an old industry—that of building ships; placed powers over exports and prices, over industries and resources, in the hands of the President that will give him the weapons he needs, made laws to punish domestic enemies, and encouraged those who can best bear up under it—this is a record."

"It is now 1000 years since Caesar defeated the Germans in France. When they came asking terms he said to them: 'Go back whence you came, repair the damage you have done, and give hostages to keep peace for the future.' It was the ancient and barbaric custom to take prisoners and high men as hostages, and this custom Germany followed when she entered Belgium. But the world does not ask such hostages to-day. It is the problem of world statesmanship to discover what kind of hostages Germany can give when she has been convinced that her dream of world supremacy cannot come true."

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are taken from the Manila Daily Bulletin:—
Embargo On Oriental-Bound Freight.

Washington, October 24.—The Southern-Pacific Railroad Company the Santa Fe and the Western Pacific system have announced an embargo on all freights bound for points in the Orient. They declare that such a step is necessary in order to relieve the freight congestion now existing in the United States, and state that the embargo will remain in force until the situation has been materially improved.

California Fruit Growers Petition. Washington, October 23.—A severe rebuke has been administered to the fruit growers of California, who passed a resolution providing for a campaign to convince the President of the necessity of exempting farmers engaged in growing fruit from being drafted. They were reminded that many aliens are employed in the orchards, that the product of the latter is not essential to the conduct or success of the war and that the origin of the resolution is suspected.

that no nation has excelled. It is a record that shows purpose, an unfinishing purpose.

"We, of America, it is conceded, know how to make money, and we will prove that we know how to make war, wholehearted, resolute war. War that means organization, machinery, science, war that means men by the million and money by the billion, war that means heartbreakings, ruined hopes, a little glory perhaps, a certain self-respect, a world that men can grow in."

"We shall make war in earnest for we know that if Germany wins the world will turn aside from the system of law and liberty which we know, and exalt that military caste and system which is the historic enemy of personal liberty. We make war in France that we may not be compelled to do battle here. Let Germany have Canada of Mexico, or even Cuba, and we would go to our daily work like the Pilgrim Fathers with our guns in our hands."

"This is in truth most distinctly our war, for we claim proudly that we gave the impulse to Europe which turned its face toward democracy; and for that reason, in fighting with France, England, Italy, and Russia, we fight for those who follow in the way we led, true children of the American conception of Government as a servant, not a master."

"It is now 1000 years since Caesar defeated the Germans in France. When they came asking terms he said to them: 'Go back whence you came, repair the damage you have done, and give hostages to keep peace for the future.' It was the ancient and barbaric custom to take prisoners and high men as hostages, and this custom Germany followed when she entered Belgium. But the world does not ask such hostages to-day. It is the problem of world statesmanship to discover what kind of hostages Germany can give when she has been convinced that her dream of world supremacy cannot come true."

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

New British and American Embargoes.

According to advices received in Osaka, the British Government has added morphine and cocaine, and the American Government soda-ash, to the list of prohibited exports. Morphine and cocaine are produced in Formosa in a small quantity, and Japan has hitherto imported the greater portion of her requirements from Great Britain. The domestic consumption for medicinal purposes of these imports, however, is quite small, the remainder being all re-exported to China. The British embargo will, therefore, deal no big blow to the medicinal or chemical industry of this country, but the effect on the trade is considered not slight. As to soda-ash, it is indispensable for glass manufacture, bleaching, and certain other chemical industries and Japan has hitherto imported principally from Great Britain and the United States. At present morphine is quoted at ¥650-800 per 100 lbs., cocaine at ¥22-23 per ounce, and soda-ash at ¥16 per 100 lbs. Indications on the market point to an early advance in those quotations.

American Cotton.

Although the Liverpool cotton market quotations for October 18 show a falling off of a few points in futures as compared with the figures for October 15, there is again an advance on the week, 65 points for Spot, 58 for January and 47 for May. Reuter's quotations for good middling American follow:—

Oct. 18.	Oct. 15.	Oct. 11.
October 20.92d.	20.72d.	20.27d.
January 19.40d.	19.63d.	18.82d.
May 18.73d.	19.09d.	18.26d.

New York opened at 26 1/8 cents on October 17, accompanied with 26 1/4 on October 9. Latest Indian quotations received by Messrs. Tata, Sons and Co.,— Branch B. 449, April; Bengal B. 325, January. The United States Government is doing everything in its power to facilitate the quick transport of the new crop to ports of embarkation so that there will be a minimum of delay in supplying the Allies, and the question of tonnage remains the knotty problem. Shortage of labour in the fields due to the migration of the negroes to the North where higher wages have attracted them to the munition works, and that much Mexican labour left Texas, contributed to delays in picking last month. So much as G. \$1.25 per 100 lb. was paid to pickers in Texas in September, and labour was scarce even at that figure. At Washington on October 5 an important conference was held under the auspices of the National Council of American Manufacturers, and with the approval of the Department of Commerce and of the Railroad War Board. Its purpose was to work out ways and means by which a speedier and more economical movement of the cotton crop may be obtained. Invitations were sent to cotton growers, ginners, compressors, shippers, and water and rail carriers and to cotton manufacturers. The cotton manufacturing interests of New England have been working on this problem of the movement of the cotton crop since mid-summer, and though no report of the conference has reached here, it is known that it would centre around three proposals:—1. That gin bales be made of standard size of 54 by 27 by 36 inches. 2. That compressed bales be made more compact, so as to have a density of 35 lb. to the cubic foot instead of 22, and measure 54 by 24 by 21 inches. The railroads thus would be able to handle 100 bales to the car. 3. Though shipment of cotton be made from the South to New England. The facilitation of movement of raw cotton from the fields to New England is of more than local importance, as it is in New England that the American cotton manufacturers—now largely engaged in making war material—are situated. Shipments of raw cotton to Liverpool mostly come from Gulf ports.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Son Interviewed.

The following article is reproduced from the Manila Daily Bulletin of October 25:—

The restoration of the national parliament of China and of President Li Yuan Hung is the chief object of the revolutionary Canton Government, headed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, upon whose head a price has been set by the recognized Government of China and whose capture by the Government forces is generally regarded as only a matter of time, states Sun Fo, the son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who is now in Manila, accompanied by Whong Chan Yun, secretary to the Military Government of Southern China, and Min Chun-chen, one of the members of the general staff of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Sun Fo, who holds the degree of B.A. and M.S. from Columbia University of New York, when asked regarding the significance and present status of the movement headed by his father, and with its present headquarters in Canton, yesterday said:—

"I might say that my father recently organized a provisional Government in Southern China in order to re-establish the National Constitution, restore the national Parliament and at the same time restore President Li Yuan Hung to office. My father feels that he can render a great service to China by accomplishing these tasks."

"Practically all the Governors of the southern provinces of China are assisting my father in this work. The provisional government is now in absolute control of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow, part of Szechuan and part of Hunan provinces. There is severe fighting now in Hunan."

"Three hundred members of parliament are now in Canton awaiting the arrival of 100 more members who are absolutely necessary in order to have a quorum before they can transact business. All the members of this parliament have been elected by the popular vote of the people in the provinces throughout China and are therefore entitled to due consideration according to the laws of China. The Military Government now in control of affairs at Peking considers all legal forms mere scraps of paper."

"My father feels that this military clique in charge of affairs at Peking must give up their offices to the duly elected officials who are, according to the laws of China, authorized to administer the affairs of the country. I am pleased to say that a majority of the clear-thinking men of China are of the same opinion. Former President Li Yuan-hung has informed my father that he would gladly help him to restore the Constitution, but that he is living in forced retirement in Tientsin under military orders from Peking."

"The leaders of the provisional Government at Canton do not desire war or revolution. They are fighting for what they believe is right. We feel that law and order must be respected if real Constitutional Government is to exist."

"The provisional Government has a fleet and an army to carry this work to a successful conclusion. We are extremely confident of victory. Our victory is China's victory and our defeat China's sorrow."

"I come to the Philippines at this time not only to see the islands but to inform my countrymen of the true condition of affairs in China."

"I expect to remain in the islands for about two months."

"Before concluding my remarks, permit me to say that my father is pro-Ally in his sentiment. He has no commercial or political relations whatever with German subjects."

"I, being born in Honolulu, American territory, feel just as my father does in this matter."

"The Japanese Government is not behind my father or his movement."

TRAVELLING HOME.

In the Submarine Area.

For those who are homeward bound Port Said has a very special significance. In peace time it stood as the gateway from East to West and from West to East; in time of war it marks the beginning or the end of the submarine area. It follows therefore that everything done in Port Said has a special interest;—from the gun which (as all the world knows) is mounted here, to the pieces of brown paper which the steward passes over the glass of your cabin port-hole. The scenery which the Admiralty very properly observes has the effect of charging the air with rumour, and passengers idleness spend their time like the Athenians of old in hearing and telling some new thing. The wildest reports are credulously accepted, and the two gunners who have done nothing but cross and recross the Mediterranean ever since the war began form the centres of two respectful little circles on the second class deck. Their stories, which probably did not lose anything in the telling, on the first occasion, are retailed with additions to the fortunate few who have been privileged to hear them. "One of these gunners was telling me this afternoon" is a conversational opening which at once commands an attentive audience. Any rumour about submarines is eagerly listened to. A sailor travelling home as a passenger has a friend in such and such an office who has it on good authority that there were no sinkings in the Mediterranean during the last week and that the submarine menace is practically over. On the other hand it is said that the sailors whom we saw going ashore this morning from H.M.S. "were on their way to attend the funeral of two sailors whose bodies were washed up yesterday."

And so it goes on, until the anchor is weighed and we move slowly out of the Canal to meet the unknown. It takes some getting used to at first and many find they can pass the time quite pleasantly by leaning over the rail and looking for periscopes. But after a bit this gets boring and you reflect that after all there are men on the bridge and in the crow's nest who are paid for this sort of thing and it might just as well be left to them. Still, it is a creepy sensation—I do not care what anyone says—to walk the deck and feel that at any moment it may fly up into the air. You try to picture what it would be like if a torpedo did get home. The noise—a crashing roar, more crash than roar perhaps—the sensation, how the poor old ship would stagger; of course you would be thrown to the ground. Pray Heaven you are not injured in the first explosion; You would go at once to your boat, No 8 on the starboard side. Is it starboard or port? Anyhow it is on the right hand side and you know where to find it. There would be a

rush for it; there would sure to be a rush for it in spite of all the instructions which have been given. But you, you would keep your head and walk there quietly perhaps lighting a cigarette as you went, and saying "Keep cool, there is no danger." Would you? You know very well you would rush with the rest. Suppose the sailors did not turn up to launch the boat, could you launch it yourself? You stroll across and have a look at it and wonder which rope you pull, and end by hoping you will not have to pull any. The hour of sunset is the trying time, for it is commonly reported that then the submarine can see you while you cannot see the submarine. My own feeling is that if the submarine is there and in position it makes very little difference what time of day it is, your number will be up just the same. Since one of the gunners told me that a periscope is about the size of a beer bottle I have given up trying to look for one. A fatalistic feeling comes over one that it is just "joss" whether you get hit or not. Still it is as well to pace the deck with the others at the sunset parade, over coaled and life-belted, with a piece of milk chocolate in one pocket and a flask of brandy in the other.

The nights are rather a problem at first. The first night everyone sleeps on deck, dressed ready for any emergency. The second night, having found the deck rather too cold, several dose down on the floor of the saloon, the wide stairs of which afford an easy emergency exit. The third night, perhaps they can't be bothered, but sleep in their cabins, albeit ready dressed, and the fourth night finds them ignoring danger and enjoying the comfort of pyjamas. After all, there is no danger, for do not all submarines come to the surface at night to re-charge their accumulators? Provided, of course, that you rise at dawn which is reckoned as dangerous an hour as sunset. But a May morning in the Mediterranean has an uncomfortable way of dawdling at about 4 a.m. and it is a very dishevelled and bleary-eyed crowd that walks the deck in the chilly half light waiting for the ringing roar which is to send them to their dorm. A cup of coffee at 6 a.m. soon puts all that right.

Looking back at it all, it is surprising to see what a small fraction of time is bestowed on the submarine danger by the ordinary passenger. To see him you would think that the quiet competition in which he engaged is of much more importance, while Bridge puts the submarine completely in the shade. And after all, the spice of danger adds a piquancy to the journey, provides an unending topic of conversation, and relieves the mental monotony of a voyage.—R. B. in Singapore Free Press.

British Ships Escape.

Eight British ships, which had been held in Swedish ports, have reached England. They eluded the German patrol ships by hugging the Scandinavian coast line.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks s. \$650

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons b. \$320

North China b. \$120

Union b. \$800

Yangtzes b. ex 73 \$205

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$131

H. K. Fires b. \$310

SHIPPING.

Douglases n. \$73

Steamboats n. \$13.25

Indos (Def.) b. \$116

Indos (Pref.) b. \$33

Shells b. 107/6

Ferries b. \$284

REFINERIES.

Sugars s. \$85

Malabons b. \$294

MINING.

Kailans n. 40/-

Langkats b. t. 132

Raubis s. \$2.50

Tronohs n. 28/-

Urals n. 30/-

Orionals n. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H. K. Wharves b. \$86

Kowloon Docks b. \$117

Shai Docks n. t. 763

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$39

H. K. Hotels b. \$30

Land Invest. b. \$48

H. K. Electric b. \$5.75

K'loon Lands b. \$30

Shai Lands s. t. 74

West Points n. \$85

Reclamations n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos s. t. 155

Kung Yiks n. t. 15

Shai Cottons n. t. 114

Yangtzepeeps n. t. 534

Oriental n. t. 363

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$61

China Light & P. n. \$4.10

Providents b. \$7.74

Dairy Farms b. x. d. \$213

Green Islands n. \$7.40

H. K. Electric b. \$48

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$147

Ropes n. \$294

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Level n. \$6.65

Trams, Peak, old s. \$81

Trams, Peak, new s. cts. 90

Laundries b. \$8

U. Waterboats n. \$13

Watsons s. \$6

Wm. Powells s. \$6.50

Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MON THURSDAY

NOVEMBER 1, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand 2/11 1/4

30 d/s Demand 2/11 1/4

60 d/s Demand 2/11 1/4

4 m/s Demand 2/11 1/4

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 125

T/T Japan 136 1/4

T/T India Nom.

Demand, India Nom.

T/T San Francisco 70

co & New York

T/T Java 164

T/T Marks Nom.

T/T France 407

Demand, Paris 407 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C 3/1 1/4

4 m/s D/P 3/1 1/4

6 m/s L/C 3/1 1/4

30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne 3/1 1/4

30 d/s San Francisco 71 1/4

4 m/s Marks Nom.

4 m/s France 422

6 m/s France 427

Demand, Germany 70 1/4

Demand, New York 70 1/4

T/T Bombay Nom.

Demand, Bombay Nom.

T/T Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Manila 140

Demand, Singapore 125

On Haiphong 3 1/4 prem.

On Saigon 3 1/4 prem.

On Bangkok 52 1/4

Sovereign 6.70 Nom.

Gold Leaf, per oz. 43.20

Bar Silver, per oz. 45 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese... 20 cts. places 4 1/4% dis.

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Hongkong 10 " 1/2%

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BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,

Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (14 Paid up) ... France 45,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot.

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In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352.

5, Charter Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

UP HILL	DOWN HILL	EVERY 15 MIN.
6.45 A.M.	6.45 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.15 A.M.	7.15 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.45 A.M.	7.45 A.M.	10 MIN.
8.15 A.M.	8.15 A.M.	10 MIN.
8.45 A.M.	8.45 A.M.	10 MIN.
9.15 A.M.	9.15 A.M.	10 MIN.
9.45 A.M.	9.45 A.M.	10 MIN.
10.15 A.M.	10.15 A.M.	10 MIN.
10.45 A.M.	10.45 A.M.	10 MIN.
11.15 A.M.	11.15 A.M.	10 MIN.
11.45 A.M.	11.45 A.M.	10 MIN.
12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
12.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
3.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
5.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
5.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
6.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
6.45 P.M.	6.45 P.M.	10 MIN.

NIGHT CASE.

6.45 P.M. and 7 P.M. 10 to 11.15 P.M. every half hour.

11.45 P.M. to 12.15 A.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

